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proper perspective American methods and success, but the inherent interest of these facts fairly cries for brief popular presentation.

What is set in strongest relief is the advance in hygienic knowledge which made possible the almost complete extirpation of yellow fever on the Isthmus and the control of malaria. With some reason, therefore, the author dwells at considerable length upon the heroic services of those men—Lazear, Kissinger, and the rest—who sacrificed life or health that the requisite knowledge might be acquired. The importance of this knowledge may be gathered from the fact that, according to a conservative estimate, two out of three of the white men who went to the Isthmus in the service of the French company died of yellow fever. "When Jenner discovered vaccination," remarks Mr. Bishop, "he received from the British Government grants amounting to above \$150,000, and also a subscription fund of \$35,000 raised in India. This was a hundred years ago, and the discovery, scarcely more valuable to human welfare than that of yellow-fever transmission, was made without risk of life to the discoverer." With justifiable warmth, the author contrasts our own Government's treatment of the yellow-fever martyrs, to whose families were granted pensions amounting to not more in any case than \$125 a month.

The part of the canal work of which Mr. Bishop as secretary of the Commission had closest and most technical knowledge was the human machine, and he gives us an impressive conception of how this marvelous organization was built up and kept running. Quite convincingly also he emphasizes the value, proved after many experiments, of one-man control. In the Canal Zone, it seems, was exemplified, for once—not socialism or paternalism, as the author is at some pains to show—but the rule of the ideal "benevolent despot," and the "square deal" ruled supreme.

On the other hand, if the book has a serious fault, that fault is the comparative failure to make us realize the building of the canal as the progress of a great engineering struggle. Much of what the general reader wants to know about the engineering side of the canal's construction is here, but the information is somewhat scattered, and until nearly the end of the book one gets no sufficiently clear idea of the canal as a whole. But with this qualification the book is excellent as giving us a fairly complete comprehension of the great achievement in its length, breadth, and depth. The volume contains a clear map showing the completed canal, though none of the zone before the big ditch was dug.

THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM, 1898-1913. By FREDERICK CHAMBERLIN. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1913.

Mr. Chamberlin's book, which is written in very clear, direct "United States," gives a brief, informing résumé of what has been accomplished in the Philippine Islands under our rule, and discusses the question of continued occupation. The particulars of Spanish misrule may be shortly passed over. The early trade restrictions, the government traffic in opium and in lotteries, the officials sent out under the principle that "a colonial official was going to be corrupt anyway, and that it was a

waste of government finances to pay him a stipend—it is an old story.” We have “changed all that.” Apparently the only aftermath of the old régime is the question arising out of the possession of the Friar Lands. In 1898, the members of various religious orders, intensely hated by the natives, were compelled to flee for their lives, and land to the amount of four hundred thousand acres passed out of their control. Since the Friars were forbidden by the rules of their orders to sue in the secular courts, there was no way under our laws by which they could regain possession, nor was it desirable that they should do so, since “the most cursory investigation shows that every abuse which finally led to the two revolutions of 1896 and 1898 was charged by the natives as a whole to the Friars.” In the upshot we acquired the lands for \$7,227,000 gold. This sum, which now constitutes more than half the bonded indebtedness of the Philippine government is, in Mr. Chamberlin’s view, an unnecessary burden. “Could these lands be handled in a business-like fashion, it is very likely that they would meet the bonds. . . . But it has been impossible to handle them in that manner; they are in demand for sugar lands, taken as a whole; but owing to politics, laws have been passed preventing any corporation from acquiring more than twenty-five hundred acres and any individual over forty acres of public lands.” On these facts is based the dispute between those who wish the reduction of the debt through the immediate sale of the lands to the highest bidders, and those who think it necessary to protect them from the sugar trust and from exploitation—“whatever,” says Mr. Chamberlin, “that may mean.”

Of especial novelty and interest is the author’s analysis of Tagalog human nature. The Tagalogs, he says, are Malays, as pure as any others. As untouched by education before the Americans took them in hand, they were altogether improvident. They worked only long enough to be sure of the next meal. They were fatalists by nature, which made them fanatics in battle, like all Malays. “When anything happened, no matter how serious it might be, the Tagalog never bewailed, but just said it was the will of fate and went about his affairs as if nothing at all had occurred. When angry, he was prone to lose utterly his self-control and to destroy everything within his reach. . . . He was extremely affectionate to his family in certain respects, yet when his house was on fire he paused only to save his fighting-cock, leaving his household to look out for its own safety. He would steal from his best friend.” Finally, “in the power of deduction, the Anglo-Saxon boy of five is immeasurably more advanced than the average Tagalog man of mature years.” Working with such a population, the Philippine government has accomplished wonders, by the correction of shocking sanitary conditions, the conquest of disease, the making of better roads, and the establishment of a practical school system. The introduction of American athletics, and notably of baseball, has proved highly successful. It is pleasant to read of the work of the schools and of the employment of native teachers in the primary grades.

The fact remains, however, that the number of registered voters in the Philippines is only a little over three per cent. of the total population, and it is on behalf of this minority that independence for the islands is demanded. The *gente ilustrada* are no more Tagalogs than the ruling class in Mexico are Yaquis, and in the event of separation

from the United States the natives would be as completely at the mercy of the cultured few as they have been in times past. It is for this reason, argues Mr. Chamberlin, that the upper class oppose unrestricted sale of the Friar Lands, thinking that the investment of large amounts of American capital would indefinitely put off the day of complete independence. They have gravely urged, the author tells us, that since the number of the educated class in the islands is sufficient to fill all the offices twice over, thus forming a party of "Ins" and a party of "Outs," the country is ripe for self-government. Finally, without analyzing international questions in detail, Mr. Chamberlin gives them due weight in his discussion of the Philippine problem of 1913.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE PRESENT IN GERMANY. By OSWALD KULPE, PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF BONN. TRANSLATED BY MAUD LYALL PATRICK AND G. F. W. PATRICK. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1913.

By "the philosophy of the present," Professor Külpe decidedly does *not* mean new fashions and fugitive tendencies. It is not really true, he tells us, that philosophy in recent years has lost caste by "descending to the lower region of investigation in the sphere of the special sciences." On the contrary, the "Queen of the Sciences" has gained rather than lost by ceasing to assert a divine right. Accordingly, the real distinction to-day is not so much between the new philosophy and the old, as between the more superficial and popular tendencies, of which we hear most, and the profounder work which still goes on. "So it has come to pass that the philosophical movement of the present, in so far as it is strictly scientific, is not widely known or fully appreciated."

As between schools, the old distinctions still hold, it appears. There are Positivists and Materialists; Naturalists and Idealists, as perhaps there will always be. But all four schools now "stand under the determining influence which the marvelous development of the special sciences, especially the natural sciences, exerted upon the thought of the nineteenth century." Modern philosophy, then, conceives of its mission somewhat as follows: "It supplements the special sciences by a fundamental and comprehensive logic and theory of knowledge, by an amplifying and perfecting metaphysics, and finally by the undertaking of special investigations carried out in the spirit and by the methods of the special sciences." It aims, moreover, to construct a new theory of life and the world—a theory joining on to the special sciences where they end and connected with them through the inductive method. The chief schools are briefly and clearly characterized. Positivism renounces a supplementary metaphysics, and confines itself to logic and epistemology, thereby distinguishing itself from the three remaining schools, which endeavor, each in its own way, to construct theories of the world and life. Again the first three schools differ from idealism in that they regard the discovery in life of an ideal meaning corresponding to our religious needs as neither possible nor necessary. Materialism and Naturalism, which both aspire to be philosophies of pure reality, stand to each other somewhat in the relation of a theory and its application.